THE PRO-SLAVERY REELLION.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CONVENTION.

TO ALLIANCE WITH PREE STATES-A PEEP BE-HIRD THE SCENES-BRITISH CAPITALISTS TO BE ENTRAPPED-THE SLAVE TRADE TO BE

Prem Our Own Correspondent.
CHARLESTON, March 27, 1861.
The Courier by I basten, before my friend of The Courier has an epportunity to carp at my letter of the 19th alt, to say that in THE TRIBUNE of the 25th, in which it appears, I am made to say that I met my excellent friend at 5:45 in the morning; on referring to my MSS., you will observe that k was 8:45; the latter was, I know, the precise time, for the bells of St. Michaels were then announcing it, and the clock stared me in the By-the-by, I was speaking to a friend from New-York, in the warehouse of James Adger & Co., this morning, when an individual smerged from the sanctum of The Courier. My attention was called to him by my friend, who said he was in the employ of the New-York Steamship Company, but was now located at Charleston, that he might have the opportunity of blowing the Southern trumpet, through the medium of The N. Y. Times. He is said to be known throughout the city as The Times correspondent. Your neighbor, and my excellent friend, Mr. Raymond, if he desires to get a truthful account of Southern interests and prospects, should obtain an "unknown correspondent," no man who is known to be connected with a Northern Journal, dayes to write the truth; the reason the chivary , chemselves so much trouble about your hum is servant, is because he keeps his eyes and ears wide open, and his mouth shut. The Convention met to-day at noon, and was

fully attended. Gen. Jamison presided. A debate arose, which has continued all day, upon the propriety of discussing the new Constitution in open session. The members who were delegates to Montgomery are anxious it should be considered with closed doors, because, to use the words of Mr. Rhett, they fear language may be used which will grate harshly on the feelings of their sister States. In the course of an eloquent speech, this gentleman very sensibly inquired where future or South Carolina was to be found ! She has left the old Union, and formed a new one; but if the opinions of some gentlemen are to prevail, her interests are as adverse to one as to the other. He was, however, violently and successfully met by the gentlemen who represent the rice swamps, and who declared they would never sanction a Constitution which provided for the admission of Free States; this, said they, was intended to be a Stare Confederacy, and never again will we unite with a State that does not own its labor. We intend, said one longvisaged gentleman of the back country breed, to have all our liberties clearly recognized by this Constitution. It was evident, from this member's appearance and temperament, that the " right to wallop his nigger" would be considered by him of the first and last importance. Another of the "rights" is foreshadowed in a poetical contribution which occupies a prominent place in this morning's Mercury; it is entitled the "New Ship of State," and in reference to the ship and her captain, King Cotton, the "poet" says:

And there's none to say may should his wide-awake crew Choose to fatch a few cargoes of sboxy too." With reference to the e and other rights, which doubtless all Cotton States are, if the truth be spoken, unanimous upon, I think it but just to say that the Convention ought not to question the honesty of Jeff. Davis, and his Montgomery Cabinet. They are, to use friend Keitt's words of last night-at a moment when whiskey, and not Cotton, was King-"they are all right upon the goose" but it was absolutely necessary as a matter of form to stick in an objection to the Slave trade, or their Commission England would not have had a leg to stand upon." Keitt says that the policy is to get British papital invested in Southern railways, and Southorn steamships, and Southern mines, and then "G-d d-n 'em, we can do as we please with them." The valiant ex-Congressman goes so far as to say that " if Britain then kicks up any d-d fuss about a few cargoes of niggers, they can follow the example of Jeff. Davis's State and repudiate their debts."

Friend Keitt is very jolly and communicative when in his cups, and if he will only relieve his mind by exposing all these little back-door arrangements, that have been taking place at Montgomery, I will promise to give them a wide circulation through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. By the by, I am traveling away from the Convention, where I was accommodated with a very comfortable seat, and had a good opportunity to see and bear some of the great Palmettoans. General Jamison, the President, performs his duties with great precision, and appears to be the best man for the position. He seems to be worried with the weighty affairs of State, and looks very billious. Mr. Barnwell Rhett, who sat to the left of the President, with his arm resting on the reporter's table, and his head on his arm, seems to be literally weighed down with the vastness of his own importance. He appears to feel that something more attaches to n than to common men, and he is right. He is not only a traitor but a conspirator. Yes, this man Rhett (formerly Smith) has conspired against that Constitution which was the result of the virtue, wisdom, and patriotism of the greatest heroes God's sun ever shone upen.

Poor Chesnut, the ex-Senator, was also present. I should think Chesnut must have been glad to slip out of Washington. - Chesnut it was who presided at a meeting of the Southrons held to concect a reply to the speech of Charles Sumner last year. Each man present threw in his scrap of Billingsgate, and Chesnut, poor fellow, was deputed to deliver it. What was it the Sepator from Massachusetts said? I think he said he might print it in an appendix to his speech as a fitting illustration of "the Barbariam of Slavery." I know Chesnut subsided, and was never heard of afterward at Washington, Well. looking at Chesnut, and hearing him this morning. I do think it was too bad of his colleagues to force him into the jaws of the Boston Demos-

The resolution relative to Major Anderson lies ever until to-merrow. It is looked upon as a vote of censure upon Governor Pickens, and therefore it will probably be voted down, though not from any leve to Major Anderson.

The recruiting business is very dull here. The peperts are so general of the starvation and illpeperts are so general of the starvation and ill-assage practiced toward the regular troops on the island, that no more men can be seduced. Little Lisutement Mitchell, son of Vitriol Mitchell, the

escaped convict, is employed in this service. He is paid so much ahead, but pronounces business so infernally dull that he cannot make enough to pay his board.

A circular has been issued to-day which proposes, to establish a large shoe company in Charleston. If there are any men here who have money left-of course I have nothing to say against their investing it in any absurdity they may see fit; to strangers at a distance, however, I will say, do not be lured into any such speculation. To succeed in establishing manufactures in Charleston is impossible; the ruin of any man or company so embarking is sure and certain. Of all the low, unhealthy. miserable swamps in the universe, Charleston is the capital. Yellow fever is a native here, and flourishes like a young cedar. Provisions and dairy produce, together with animal food, are of worse quality than in any other city in the United States. The idea of bringing free, healthy, mechanical families into these headquarters of Slavery and yellow fever is preposterous and impracticable; besides, men and women who have lived in the Free North could never live under the social ban which the slave oligarchy places upon all who earn an honest living by the sweat of their brows. I say again it is impossible. South Carolina must purge her moral as well as her physical atmosphere before she can dare to invite the cooperation of that class, who are the glory of Freedom, and civilization-honest workingmen.

The Convention which has just adjourned hav decided to discuss the Constitution with closed doors; there is no doubt that after many buncombe speeches it will be adopted. The explanations of friend Keitt and Barney Rhett, to the effect that the sole object is to get recognition from England, has produced a change in the views of nany. Premises are held out by all the Montgomery delegation that if the more rabid of the fire-eaters will only subside for a year, they shall have all the niggers they want, "duty free."

You may rely upon the truth of the following. which has just come to my knowledge: A council was held this morning, at which it was proposed that a demand should be made upon Anderson for the possession of Fort Sumter. It was subsequently withdrawn and ordered to stand over for the present, on account of General Beaureguard stating that he knew if such a demand was made Major Anderson would open fire. I am happy to tell you that the rumors which the chivalry started about Major Anderson's want of fidelity to the Union are now admitted by them to have been entirely false.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM TEXAS-INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Galveston News of the 21st inst. furnishes the following intelligence:

Mr. L. Seeligson of Goliad has returned to that place from Rro Grande City, where he went to get his family, and on his return came near falling into the hands of thirty-two Comanches, who passed him with three hundred horses without seeing him. Fifty Mexicans

moon after passed in pursuit.

Mr. S. informs The Goliad Messenger that it was currently rumored, when he left the Rio Grande, that Cortinas was raising a force to make another inroad

to Texas. Col. S. Macklin, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Texas, late Major and Paymaster of the United States Army, has paid off at San Antonio Captain A. G. Brackett's Company of Second Cavalry and will pay all the Federal troops within his late district to the extent of the funds forwarded for the pur

pose by the Federal Government.

The Columbia Democrat of the 19th says:

A man named Gardner was killed in Hamilton County last week by a party of citizens for expressing Aboli

tion sentiments and stealing cattle.

The Brownwille Sentinel says the Custom-House appointments for that district stand very much as they did before the 4th of March, with the exception of the

Hon. E. R. Hord, who has resigned.

The Purser of the Artzons reports that on the 20th metant the steamship Gen. Rusk left Brazos for Key metant the steamship Gen. Rusk left Brazos for Key West with two companies of United States troops, also, the eteamship Daniel Webster, likewise with troops. The Arizona herself landed at Indianola, on the 22d Companies E and G of the 2d Cavalry, numbering 114 men, under the command of Capt. Stonemen and Lieut. Kimmell.

These troops left Brownsville on the 20th, and shortly after the State troops came in and occupied the places they had left.

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The upper border continued still to be infested by bands of wandering Indians. A letter from Roma thus same up their doings:

bands of wandering Indians. A letter from Roma thus same up their doings:

So far as heard ir our lifteen Mexicans and one American have been killed by the Indians, becide several Mexican boys and women captured. Several parties are in pursuit, and we are beginning to hear good reports from them. A wounded man came to Mier yesterday, and reported that Jesus Garcia Ramirez and a party from Laredo, under command of Benavides, numbering in all about sixty men, attacked a party, of Indians while they were resting at a place called the Salado, and killed four of them, taking two Mexican captive boys, and all the horses, with the exception of a few on which the Indians escaped. There were supposed to be about twenty-eight Indians and two squaws. In the fight one Mexican was killed and three wounded.

bree wounded.

The Indians killed were differently dressed from any The indians killed were differently dressed from any they had heretofore seen; one had very large earrings in his ears, beside a great many small ones, completely lining his ears all round. They can form no idea as to what tribe of savages they belong, as their dress and size are different from any that have heretofore been

een.

If detachments of troops are not placed at different points above here, the whole of the ranches will be depopulated in a short time, and the country from here to the Neuces River left a desert. A great many are now coming with their stock to the river, and some passing to the Mexican side.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Evine

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Evins of Laredo to Judge Devine:

Judge Devine, Commissioner, &c.—Sir: You have doubtless received a communication from Chas. Callagban, R. Martin, and myself, in relation to the exposed condition of this frontier. When writing, we were entirely ignorant of the fact, yet there were, at the least possible estimate, forty Commanches depredating upon our neighbors within fifty miles of this town. Here I give you a list of ruthless outrages committed so far as known with any degree of cortainty, to wit: A party of Indians (at that time and place thought to be sixty strong) attacked the settlement on the Rio Frio, about the 1st inst., and killed an old man and a young man, and ecalped a young girl about fourteen years old, after having given her a very great number of wounds with their lances, and girl about fourteen years old, after having given her a very great number of wounds with their lances, and left her for dead. She was not dead when I heard from the Frio last. They then passed down, and crossed the Nueces River, and at Water Hole, called El Gata, they came upon six Mexicans who were going to San Antonio with a caballado of fifty ponies. Of these they killed one and wounded one, and took all

They then burried on (having fresh horses) to Los They then burried on (having fresh horses) to Los Ojuelas, and from there they went to Aberca, in Zapata County, where they killed a Mexican boy, and from there to Ommas, where they killed a Mexican man, thence to San Antonio Viejo, where they killed another man (Mexican), then they went to Los Ascovas, near Rio Grande City, where rumor says they killed sixteen Mexicans and an American family.

Previous to arriving there they had taken two Mexican having been retaken, say

Previous to arriving there they had taken two Mexican boys prisoners, who, having been retaken, say that while they were with them, they came upon four Mexicans, a pretty woman and two little children, in the road in a buggy, and that they killed all the party. They killed the little children by forcing muscal down their throats, of course strangling them. At the town ranchos they took many horses. A small party, from this place went out after them under the command of Don Santes Benevideo. Our mutual friend, Charles Callaghan, was in the company, and evertook them yesteday about twenty miles above Las Aguilas, I sappose in Eucinal county, where they had a running fight of two or three miles. Our men killed three Indians, whose scalps they bring to town, and all the horses—about one bundred and thirty—as near as I can ascertain. The alarm that this terrible massacre has ascertain. The alarm that this terrible massacre occasioned is indescribable, and I assure you that if

parties, both above town and out on the San Antario

parties, both above town and out on the San Antonio read, during the time that this large body was blow. The party that our men fought was thirty-cipl, strong. Several were supposed to have been wounded, but they do not count them they did not get.

I hope, Judge, you will endeavour to do something for the part of the country. I how not by what means, but they seem to understand that the troops are rapidly moving from those forts, and nothing can surprise me as to what they will dare to do; for I assure you they have no fear of the Mexicans.

I am yery respectfully, he. JOHN C. EVINS.

P. S.—The troops have here on Monday next. It is not known for overtain that the Indians that went down on this side of the Nucces are the same that were on the Frio. Many persons think they were different parties. These crossed the San Antonio road at "Taucucias;" and those from the Frio are said to have passed flown by the "Sonse," on the northeast of the Nucces river. Up to date we have heard nothing from the east side of the Nucces river.

Least the Department Angels. Taxas.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS, TEXAS, March 16, 1861.

Fellow-Citizens: Often in the midst of past troubles, when gloom hung over the country, it has been my fortune to address you; but never before, even in the perilous days of the old Republis, have the rights and liberties of the people been in such danger that I, their Chief Executive, have been forced to appeals to them against usurpation. The time has come. Worn out with the cases of office, I had retired to the bosom of my family to spend the remnant of my days in peace. Amid forty-five years of toil, in the public service, I had not yet lost the hopesthat the happiness and peace of the humblest citizen would be vonchaafed to the closing years of a life which had been beset since manhood with constant strife and turmoil. You were not satisfied to let me rest. You appealed to me to come forth and raise once again the moil. You were not satisfied to let me rest. You appenled to me to come forth and raise once again the standard of the people. You urged me to forego the peace of home and the duties I owed to the children I am to leave among you, and meet the shock of party for your sake. History will say that I did so only when to refuse would be ungrateful to a people who had long cherished and honored me. I yielded to your solicitations and was elected by your suffrages, and entered on the discharge of my duties as Governor inspired with hope that by ardsons devotion to your interests, and the aid of Providence, I might prove myself equal to the task before me.

the task before me.

The difficulties that have surrounded, me are known The difficulties that have surrounded me are known to you all. Deprived of the cooperation of either branch of the Legislature, my efforts to reform abuses and effect measures calculated to promote the public good, have been paralyzed. Instead of support and aid from the Legislature and the officers of Government, every effort has been made, with a few exceptions. ment, every effort has been made, with a lew excep-tions, to interpose obstacles to prevent my carrying out your will. If your will has not been fully exe-cuted, if corruption has not been driven from high places, if sound legislation has not been given you, if your frontier has not been defended, if extravagance still runs riot with the substance of the people, if the treasury is bankrupt and debt hangs over you, visit the responsibility upon those who had the power. I

have done my duty.

When I became your Chief Executive, the solemni-

when I became your Chief Executive, the solemnities of an oath were imposed upon me. The Constitution became my rule of action. It was entrusted to my keeping, and, though excitement and passion should demand me to yield it up, that oath required me to refuse. When rash counsels becought hasty action, it was my duty to be calm and prodent.

Wifen, on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, I was urged to call the Legislature, I refused to do so until such time as I believed the public interest required it. To all I said, that if the people desired the Legislature called I would not stand in their way. When satisfied that the necessity existed, I called it together, and upon its assembling urged upon it the importance of immediate action in reference to your relations with the United States and with respect to the frontier and the treasury.

States and with respect to the frontier and the treasury.

In the meentime, the Convention had been called, which assembled on the 28th of January. That Convention, beside being revolutionary in its character, did not receive the sanction of a majority of the people. As the representative of a minority, however large, it could not claim the right to speak for the people. It was without the pale of the Constitution and unknown to the laws which I had sworn to support. While sworn to support the Constitution, it was my duty to stand aloof from all revolutionary schemes calculated to subvert the Constitution. The people who were free from such solemn obligations, might revolutionize and thereby absolve me from mine, my oath only having reference to my acts in the capacity of their Chief Executive; but as a sworn officer my duty was too plain to be misunderstood. Because others more lightly regarded the bond they made with heaven, furnished me no excuse, if my conscionce condemned the act. If I had believed that the time had come for revolution, I should have thrown off the burden of an official eath, resigned my office, and as demod the act. If I had believed that the time had come for revolution, I should have thrown off the burden of an official oath, reeigned my office, and as one of the people, a free and independent citizen, have aided to arouse my countrymen to action. I believed that the Constitution and the laws would provide a remedy, and therefore was not ready for revolution.

Too not impugn the motives of all the members of this Convention. Nor de I believe that the spirit of malevolence which has characterized a portion of its members should be attributed to the Convention as a whole. My intercourse with the Convention and its committees has been frank and courteous, and while its halls have daily resounded with denunciations of my conduct, I have held my peace. A large number of its members are men whom I have known and respected. I yet respect them. I believe them still actuated and respected. I yet respect them. I believe them still actuated by high and noble desires, and though associated with the majority, whose usurpations I condemn, I am ready to accord to them the desire to perform no action but such as their views of duty seemed to require.

relations with the United States Government to a direlations with the Cinted States Government to a di-rect vote of the people; but authorized the Convention to do so. The Legislature having recognized the Con-vention thus far, I was willing to sanction the act, be-cause I saw that in no other way would the people get an opportunity to express their will. I did so, protestan opportunity to express their will. I did so, protest-ing against the assumption of any other powers on the part of the Convention. I knew full well the designs of the leaders of that movement. I saw that in their hands neither Constitution nor laws would be sacred; and I put upon record my refusal to sanction any at tempt on their part to touch the charter of your liber es, or infringe upon the rights secured to you by the en who framed the State Constitution.

My worst anticipations as to the assumption of power

by this Convention have been realized. To enumerate all its usurpations would be impossible, as a great por-tion of its proceedings have been in secret. This much

as been revealed: It has elected delegates to the Provisional Council of It has elected delegates to the Provisional Council of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, before Texas had withdrawn from the Union, and who on the 2d day of March annexed Texas to the Confederate States and constituted themselves members of Congress, when it was not officially known by the Convention until the 4th of March, that a majority of the people had voted in favor of Secession. While a portion of these dele-gates were representing Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States, two of them, still claiming to be United States, Sonotors have continued to represent Conrederate States, two of them, still claiming to be United States Senators, have continued to represent Texas in the United States Senate, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, an administration that the people of Texas have declared odioos and not to be borne. Yet Texas has been exposed to obloquy, and forced to occupy the ridiculous attitude before the world, of attempting to maintain her resistors as ng to maintain her position as one of the United and at the same time claim to be one of the Con-

derate States.

It has created a Committee of Safety, a portion of whom have assumed the Executive powers of the Gov-ernment, and to supplant the Executive authority, have entered into negotiations with Federal officers. This Committee, and Commissioners acting under it, have caused the Federal troops to be removed from posts in the country exposed to Indian deprecations and had them located with their arms and field batte-ries on the coast, where, if their desire is to maintain a ries on the const, where, if their desire is to maintain a position in the country, they can not only do so successfully, but desirey the commerce of the State. They have usurped the power to draw these troops from the frontier; but though in possession of simple stores, minitions of war and transportation, have failed to supply troops in the place of those removed. As a consequence, the wail of women and children is heard upon

quence, the wail of women and conducen is neard upon the border. Devastation and ruin have thus come upon the people; and though the Convention, with all the means in its power, has been in session two weeks, no succor has been sent a devastated frontier. This Committee of Safety has brought danger instead of safety. It has involved the State in an enormous expense for an army where no army was needed, and expense for an army where no army was needed, and left unprotected those who needed protection. It has exposed the State to ridicule, and wounded the chivalry and historic pride of the people, by sending an army of over a thousand men to attack a single post upon the Rio Grande, which has been permitted to defy them, until such time as its commander saw-fit to withdraw. It has assumed to appoint agents to foreign States, and created offices, military and civil nuknown to the laws.

reated offices, military and civil, unknown to the laws, if will, keeping secret its proceedings.

This Convention has deprived the people of a right to

This Convention has deprived the people of a right to know its designs by holding its sessions in secret. It has appointed realitary officers and agents under its assumed authority.

It has declared by ordinance that the people of Texas ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and has changed the State constitution and established a test eath of allegiance to the Confederate States, requiring all persons now in office to take the same, or safer the penalty of removal from office; and actuated by a spirit of petty tyranny, has required the Executive and a portion of the other officers at the seat of Government, to appear at its bar at a vestain hear and take the same.

It has assumed to create organic laws and to put the same in execution. It has overthrown the theory of free government by con bining in itself all the departments of Government, and exercising the powers belonging to each. Our fathers have taught as that freedom requires that these powers shall not be all ladged in, and exercised by, any one body. Whenever it is so, the people suffer under, a despetiem.

Fellow-citizens, I have refused to recognize this Convention. I believe it has derived none of the powers which it has assumed, either from the people or the Legislature. I believe it guilty of an userpation, which the people cannot suffer tamely and preserve their liberties. I am ready to lay down my life to maintain the rights and liberties of the people of Texas. I am ready to lay down my selfice rather than yield to

maintain the rights and liberties of the peeple of Texas. I am ready to lay down my effice rather than yield to usurpation and degradation.

I have declared my deternation to stand by Texas in whatever position she essumes. Her people bave declared in favor of a separation from the Union. I have followed her banners before, when an exile from the land of my fathers. I went back into the Union with the people of Texas. I go out from the Union with them; and, though I can see but gloom before me, I shall follow the Lone Star with the same devotion as of youe.

I may not be sustained now; but, when millions of debt press upon you, when the United States bonds

debt press upon you, when the United States bonds forming your school fund have been squandered, and the money upon which your present school system is based is gone, when your public domain is wasted, and taxes are ground out of you, some, at least, will remember that I attempted to save you from these consequences.

member that I attempted to save you from these consequences.

Will the people reflect upon the circumstances attending the election of these delegates, and ask themselves whether they conferred upon them the extraordinary powers they have since assumed? Was aught said about changing the Constitution of the State, or appointing delegates to a Provisional Government, with powers to constitute themselves members of Congress? Was the power conferred to make Texas a part of a Southern Confederacy, without referring the same to a vote of the people? Yet these powers have not only been claimed, but exercised.

You have been transferred like sheep from the shambles. A Government has been fastened upon you which is to be supported from your pockets, and yet you have not been consulted. You are to be taxed in the shape of tariffs on the necessaries and luxuries of life, which you have hitherto purchased free of daty. the shape of tariffs on the necessaries and luxuries of life, which you have hitherto purchased free of daty. You are to have high postage and all else in proportion, and to forego the Freeman's privilege of electing your own President and Vice-President, a Provisional Congress taking the matter out of your hands. You are to support a Constitution which ignores the very name of the people, and to go into a Government where you are to pay tribute to King Cotton and enjoy the privilege of equality, until you are involved so far that independence will be impossible, and you will be ready to put the State of Texas, with her Ferritory, equal in extent to all the other cotton States, at the rear of the Confederacy on the terms of a slave basis. This is the programme mathed out for you. You were told the Union must be dissolved, that it might be reconstructed. Now you are told that reconstruction is impracticable and impossible.

It is well known to the people that I had ordered an election for delegates to a Convention of the Southern States. The Legislature repealed the law under which the election had been ordered, and the Convention than assumed the power to elect the delegates, which it did on the very day provided for the election of them by the people. I believed that the people should elect their public servants. The Convention was not willing to trust the people.

You have withdrawn Texas from her connection with the United States. Your act changes the character of the obligation I assumed at the time of my inauguation. As your Chief Executive, I am no longer bound to support the Constitution of the United States. If your act did not relieve that obligation, it was nothing. If this is not the result of the action of the people, the position of the officers of the State Government, and especially that portion who are members of this Convention, has indeed been an anomalous one. Have they still been acting under their coath to support the Constitution of the United States? As your Executive, no matter what my v

ecutive, no matter what my views may have been, I am bound to reflect your expressed will. I have en-deavored to do so. Were I asked to swear to support your Constitution, I might waive my objections to the source from which the oath came. I am called upon to swear to support the Constitution and haws of the Confederate States, which I have never seen, and as your Chief Executive to reader my allegiance to that Government, when you have never, in any manner or form, declared your desire to become annexed to the

Fellow-Citizens, in the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this Conventon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conruse to take this cath. In the name of my own com-science and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to pander to the malice of my snemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded to me, which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent author-

ity, I refuse to take this oath.

I am ready to be ostracized sooner[than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms for me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience and the loss of my self-respect.

I have Texas too well to bring civil strife and blood-shed more her. To sweet this calculity Lykell makes

I love Texas too well to bring civil strile and bloods shed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as-Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority; but still claiming that I am its Chief Ex-

I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who cetracize me will be but as true to the interests of Texas as I have endeavored to be, my prayers will attend them.

Fellow citizens, think not that I complain at the lot

which Providence has now assigned me. It is, perhaps, but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesmen of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government which they had reared, rent in twain; and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last almost of a race, who learned from their lips the leaves of housen freedom. I am stricken down now besons of human freedom. I am stricken down now be-cause I will not yield those principles which I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received blows for her sake and am

for Texas. I have received blows for her sake and am willing to do so again.

I protest in the name of the people of Texas against all the acts and doings of this Convention, and declare them null and void! I seelemnly protest against the act of its members who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant, because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed.

It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people, is an henor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Menday, March 18, I am required to appear at its bar to-day and take the TEST OATH. Even Shylock granted the full three days are he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as the limit, but its President has been less gracious than Shylock, and chamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of putting upon record my sentiments. of the poor privilege of putting upon record my renti-ments, through a refusal on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I deckared I would do in my mangural.

[By Telegraph.] Sam Houston, NEW-ORLEANS, March 30, 1861. The latest advices from Texas state that the steamer Coatzacoalcos arrived off Matagorda Bay on the 25th inst., to take away the Federal troops. It was relia-bly stated that the troops would be taken to New-

About 8,000 Federal troops were awaiting transportation at Indianola, among them several companies from San Antonio. GALVESTON, Friday, March 23, ?

Via New-Onleass, March 30, 1861. 5
The Texas State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy with but two dis esting voices.

The Convention adjourned sine die on the 25th inst.

without referring the question of the adoption of the Constitution to the people.

Governor Houston's and representative Hamilton's efforts at opposition have proved an entire failure.

All is now quiet in Texas.

FLORIDA.

ATTEMPT TO SPIKE THE GUNS OF FORT PICKENS. A letter to Eufaula (Ala.) Express relates the following incident that recently occurred:

Aman named Doyle, one of the workmen at the Navy-Yard, slipped over to Fort Pickens a few nights ago, and came very near getting in before he was discovered. He had a bundle of rat-tail files in his pocket, and says if it had not been for a sergeant holding a lantern up to his face, as he was going in the door, he would have had every gun spiked in twenty minutes. He was sent back by Slemmer, with the request that might bring about a collision, which was so much to be deprecated. Col. Clayton sent a note in reply, by the hands of grivate Bullock (who, by the by, has since been promoted to a corporalcy) stating that he would punish Doyle, but just at this time he had too much need of his services in easting cannon balls. The conference took place just outside the fort.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool at 10 a. m. on the 16th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 17th March, arrived here vecterday.

The Nova Scotian and Kangaroo arrived at Liver pool, and the Saxonia at Southampton, on the 14th of

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
TURIN, March 12, 1861. There are now two questions which principally

absorb the attention of Europe, namely, the Hungarian and the Polish. The first appears under different forms at once abroad and in Hungary. In England, the Emperor of Austria got an illadvised injunction against Messrs. Day & Sons, forbidding them to print revolutionary notes for Kossuth; but as he did this in his pretended capacity of King of Hungary, the defendants will now question that capacity, and the English Court of Chancery, certainly an impartial Court, will have to decide the delicate question whether Francis Joseph of Austria is really the legitimate King of Hungary or not. It is astonishing that even Austrian stolidity should go so far as to allow such a question to be referred to the decision of a foreign Court. The trial will be one of the most important in modern history, and cannot fail to have considerable influence not only upon public opinion in England, but even upon political events on the continent. What would, for instance, be the result in Hungary and at Vienna of a decision by the English Chancery establishing that the Emperor of Austria is not the legitimate King of Hungary? Vice-Chancellor Stuart may be proud of having an opportunity to test the validity of the claims of an Emperor upon a province which de facto is under the undisputed sway of that Emperor; but he will probably shrink from the responsibility of giving a judgment which would justity any attempt at overthrowing the rule of such an old ally of England. But the traditional stupidity of Auof England. But the traditional studiety of Austria thus gives Kossuth a never hoped for occasion to fight his old enemy before a court of justice with the weapons of law and right. We may be certain he will make the best of this splendid opportunity. In Paris, the two Generals, Klapka and Türr, have ascertained that the Austrian Government was

seeking to excite an insurrection in Hungary in order to suppress it; and they, to be abso the disagreeable necessity of seeing the Hungarian Diet assembled on the 2d of April without finding one single member among the three hundred who would represent the views of the Government, have written a public letter in the papers to warn their countrymen of the trap laid for them, and to request them to abstain from demonstrations, and rather to husband their forces for the time when a rising may have greater chances than now.

In Hungary, the elections are going on with the

greatest regularity. Chevalier Schmerling's new fangled Constitution does not even rouse the indignation of the Hungarians. They ignore it com-pletely as being inapplicable to Hungary. In the meantime, the Austrian officers and soldiers are studiously seeking a conflict with the population by insulting the Hungarians in the most overbearing manner. Hitherto, however, these provocations have had no effect. The nation is too deeply convinced of the important part it has to before Europe, and therefore keeps quiet in a dignified way, much to the annoyance of the reactionists at Vienna. The old wiles of 1848, and likewise resorted to by the Cabinet, while Francis Joseph, upon the proposition of his Minister, Baron Vay, reunited the Serbian Woivodise to Hungary two months ago; he now, upon the proposition of his Minister, Chevalier Schmerling, allows a national convention to be held by a fraction of the population of the same Woivedise, in order to discuss the conditions of the annexation which has already been accomplished. Thus we see the dual-ism of the Austrian Empire extended even into the Cabinet of the Emperor, the German Minister act-ing underhand against his Hungarian colleague, and stirring up one race against the other. And this they call the reorganization of the Austrian Empire.

The great demonstrations at Warsaw have made a deep impression at Vienna, where the politicians thought that Russia would suspect French intrigues in the matter, and after having taken measures of the utmost severity against Poland, would draw toward the Austrian alliance. Events, however, have taken a different turn. The Czar, instead of proclaiming the state of siege at Warsaw, as his fathe would have done, seeks first the most detailed information, and is likely to receive the petition of the inhabitants claiming the Constitution granted by Emperor Alexander I, in 1815, and abolished by Nicholas in 1831, with favor. Though he has had to postpone for a few weeks the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, he has not changed his liberalizing political opinions, and is said to have the intention of granting a constitution, not only to Po-land, but likewise to Russia. Such a step would be the severest blow at Austria, a liberol, constitube the severest blow at Austria, a libered, constitu-tional Russia having the best chances of absorbing at once all the Polish provinces now in the hands of Austria and Prussia, and of annexing the best por-tions of European Turkey. Though it cannot as yet be proved that France and Russia have come to an understanding about the Oriental question, it is most probable that such is the case, and that the Emperor Napoleon is now trying to make the disso-lation of the Turkish Empire acceptable even to

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 14th March, some In the House of Commons, on the 14th March, some questions were put to Government as to the submersion of the new cable between Malia and Alexandria, and Mr. Miluer Gibson stated that when the time arrived for laying down the cable, Government would take care that an experienced engineer and electrician should supering and the submersion.

Mr. Duncombe asked some questions as to the course

Mr. Duncombe asked some questions as to the course pursued by Government in the matter of the manufacture of bank notes for Hungary.

Sir G. C. Lewis explained that, acting under his instructions, the police authorities had called on the engravers to detain the notes, but Government was not a

gravers to detain the notes, but Government was not a party to the legal proceedings now going on.

Mr. Bright complained that there had been a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the police, for he was informed that a detective had obtained work at the engraver's, and had abstracted one of the notes.

Sir G. C. Lewis stated that, as far as he knew, no detective had been employed, and no improper practices or corruption had been used. Government, on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, had decided not to institute proceedings against the engraver.

Mr. T. G. Baring made the usual attacement with report to the Army Estimates, the main particulars of

Mr. T. G. Baring made the usual statement with respect to the Army Estimates, the main particulars of which have already been published. The total force for last year was 237,589. This year it is 212,783, a decrease of 24,816. After a prolonged discussion, a portion of the funds required were voted. It was claimed that the experience of the Chinese war had demonstrated that England possessed in the Armstrong gun a weapon unrivaled by any other country.

In the House of Lords on the 15th, Lord Wodehouse stated, in reply to Lord Straiford de Redeliffe, that Government had received dispatches from the British Consul at Warsaw, confirming generally the published

Consul at Warsaw, confirming generally the published accounts of the late disturbances.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to introduce the Budget on the 11th of April.

Lord John Russell made some explanations as to the

policy of England, in the event of a descent upon the Dalmacian Coast, &c., and said that no instructions had been given to the English fleet to interpose in such an event.

Sir Robert Peel called attention to the religious persecutions in Spain, but Lord John Rossell said that feared no beneficial result would attend a remonstran

The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, The Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, was taken dangerously iil on the 15th, and the Queen and Reval family at once left town for her residence, near Windsor. The Duchess is said to have long suffered from cancer, and the disease has assumed an allegation of the control of the cont

darming character.

The case of the Hungarian bank notes in the Court The case of the Handson and the state of the fact of Fently, in which the Emperor of Austria and M. Kossulft are plaintiff and defendant, came up on the 14th of March, but was postponed till next term. The reported confession of Miss Coastance Kent in regard to the mysterious "Boad Murder" is denied.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is understood to have favorably replied to a requisition that he would stard for the new seat proposed to be allotted in Parliament to South Lancachire.

The Daily News says that the English Government,

The Daviy News says that the English Government, strack by some inconsistencies and inaccuracies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese an borities, had offered the Chinese Government £20,000 for the production of Capt. Beshason alive.

The London Times remarks that as one-fifth of the population in the new American Confederation is pledged to repudiation, it does not see how or where the proposed 3 per cent loan of £3,000,000 is to be raised. Mr. Davis, the President of the Confederation, its moreover the gentleman who laughed at the dupes in the case of the Mississippi bonds, and ridiculed their crocodile tears.

A subscription is to be opened for enabling M. Kosanth to define the legal costs of the proceedings against him, in which the Emperor of Austria appears as plaintiff, and seeks to prevent the delivery of Hungarian premissory notes.

plaintiff, and seeks to prevent the delivery of Hungarian promissory notes.

The Hibernian, a magnificent steamship, built on the True for the Atlantic Mail Company, underwout her official trial on the 12th, at Stokes I w, and, is spite of a heavy north-west wind, accomplished an average of 14k hoots an hour. In the last hour the speed exceeded 15 knots.

It is reported that Lord Canning is to receive the Garter held by the late Lord Aberdeen; and, with respect to the Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of St. Germains and the Marquis of Breedlebane are the two noblemen between whom, it is said, the Queen's choice is likely to fall.

The Committee of the Boyd Testimonial have recommended that the sum of £100 should be devoted to the erection of a monument on the spot (Kingstown

the erection of a monument on the spot (Kingstown Pier) where Capt. Boyd and his sailors lost their lives; £55 for a tablet in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and £25 for gravestones in the Monkstown Church-yard, where the sailors are buried. They also recommend the erection of a Boyd Marine Charity at Kings-THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The report of the At-

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The report of the Atlantic Telegroph Company states that the disbursements of 1830 amounted to £5,155. Of this sum £4,402 was composed of old accounts and of the expenses of the expension to recover the cable. The balance of £753 was the cost of conducting the Company's business during that year. There were now no outstanding habilities against the Company, except £875 advanced by the Directors at their own risk, in order to meet for a short period the current expenses of the Company. The whole of the leans advanced by the shareholders for the purpose of attempting to repair the cable have been repaid to the lenders with interest. It was only possible to recover and bring away in demohed lengths about five miles of the cable altogether. There was not the slightest symptom of deterioration or decay in any part of the gutta percha. The cable had further been subjected to a severe electrical test, and a comparison between its present state of insulation and the records of original tests of the most percha works three years ago showed that an actual improvement had taken the star of the cable works three years ago showed that an actual improvement had taken the star of the cable and taken. years ago showed that an actual improvement had taken place in its condition since it was laid down. The Di-rectors consider, therefore, that the failure of the cable must be attributed to the hasty manner in which it was must be attributed to the hasty manner in which it was manufactured, to the strain brought oo it by machinery, and to the repeated coilings and uncoilings it has undergone, rather than to any defect arising naturally in the gutta percha. As to the future position of the Company, the Directors consider it advisable to continue it, at all events for some time to come, upon its present economical feeting. To wind up its affairs would be to sacrifice, without any adequate object, the valuable privileges of the Company—its agreements with the American Companies, and its direct connection with the Governments of England and the United States. The report states that a cable could be constructed without difficulty, and worked between Ireland and Newfoundland at the rate of 15 to 20 words per minute. The balance-sheet shows that £471,840 had been expended, including £363, 82 for the cable, leaving a balance of £903 in hand.

The Lominous Covering of the Sun.—At an

bilance-sheet shows that £441,530 had been expended, including £363,682 for the cable, leaving a balance of £903 in hand.

The Lumnous Covering of the Sun.—At an ordinary meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, on the 5th instant, Dr. Joule, President, in the chair, Mr. Joseph Sidebotham read a paper "On the Structure of the Luminous Envelope of the Sun"—being a communication to him from James Nasmyth, esq., of Pousharst. Mr. Nasmyth has made the discovery that the entire surface of the sun is composed of objects of the shape of a willow leaf; the objects average about 1,000 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and cross each other in all directions, forming a network; the thickness of this does not appear to be very great, as through the interstices the dark or penumbral stratum is seen, and it is this which gives to the sun that peculiar mottled appearance so familiar to observers. These willow-leaf shaped objects are best seen at the edges of a solar "spot where they appear luminous, on a dark ground, and also compose the bridges which are formed across a spot" when it is mending up; the only approach to symmetrical arrangement is in the filaments bordering the spot, and those composing the penumbra, which appears to be a true secondary stratum of the sun's luminous atmosphere; here these bodies show a tendency to a radial arrangement. Although carefully watched for, no trace of a spirad or vertical arrangement has been observed in these filaments—thus setting aside the likelihood of any whirlwind-like action being an agent in the formation of the spots, as has been conjectured to be the case. The writer does not feel warranted at present in bazarding any conjectures as to the nature and functions of these remarkable willow-leaf shaped objects, but intends parsuing the investigation of the subject his Summer, and hopes to lay the results before the H-titish Association during their meeting in this city (Manchester). The paper was illustrated by three beautiful drawings. No. 1 represente

sorface of the sun as being entirely composed of these objects; and No. 3 a large drawing of a solar spot, as seen on the 20th of July, 1860, exhibiting the surface of the sun composed of these objects, as also the penumbra and the bridges acroes the dark portion of the spot, in which the exact shapes of these objects were to be seen most clearly. Mr. Sidebotham stated that the image of the sun was examined by Mr. Nasmyth with a mirror of plane glass, set at an angle of 45°; nearly the whole of the light and heat of the sun passed through the glass, and the rays used were those only reflected from its surface.

The Hesouraces of Japan.—At the meeting of the Royal Becographical Society, on Monday evening, a paper sent to the Government by Mr. Consul Pemberson and party made four journeys in the Island of Jesso, Japan, was read by Dr. Shaw. Mr. Hodgeon and party made four journeys in the Island of Jesso, Japan, was read by Dr. Shaw. Mr. Hodgeon and party made four journeys in the Island of Jesso, Japan, was read by Dr. Shaw. Mr. Hodgeon and party made four journeys in the Island of Jesso, Japan, was read by Dr. Shaw. Mr. Hodgeon and party made four journeys in the Island of Jesso, during the months of Jane, July, and August last year. The journeys were principally along the const in various directions, but on the last he ascended the greatvoleano, about 4,000 feet high. The country passed was described as exceedingly rich and beautiful, abounding in forest and flowers—chestnut, oak, pine, beech, birch, elm, cherry, sycamore, magnolia, roses, honeysnekle, convallarias, orchards, vines, clematic, and numerous others se yet unknown. He was received everywhere with the greatest attention and civility during the excursions. He visited, likewise, the celebrated mines of lead and iron. Jesso he believed to be inhabited chiefly slong the coasts only, the interior being full of bears and other animals, the forests containing "all the woods necessary for the fiests of any country." The Japanese of this inland appear to liv

of the shell, they are entire entirely ignorant."

A PRITICAN PARLIAMNY.—The Times Paris correspondent says: It is not in the Senate only that the spirit of discussion is evoked. Another, and a far different Parliament, sits occasionally, and at no very great distance from the ancient palace of Marie & Medicis. The association of ladies who sympathise heart and soul with the cause of Government, good obd, provided it be that of Legitimacy and Divine Right, have also had their meeting for the purpose of electing the delegates who are to present a gold casked to the Queen of Nayles, in testimony of her conduct during the operations before Gaëts. No shorthand writers were present, but we hear that the debate wad very animated, and that this Parliament aux petits preds surpassed in eloquence, or at least in fluency, the rival establishment at the other end of the town, motion was made, seconded, supported ardently, and carried by a considerable majority, that the fair depatation should not include any lady who is the wife of Senator, or indeed of any one holding office, honorar, or otherwise, under the Imperial Government. The casket is said to be a very handsome one, and will be accompanied by an address to the ex-Queen, suited to the occasion. The wives of Senators and Deputies, would do well to meet this by a counter-manifestation, and present an address to Victor Emanuel congrute-lating him on his victory.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, March 15, 1861.

The debates in the Legislative this week upon the address of that body in answer to the Imperial discourse, naturally turned upon the same questions as were discussed the week before in the Senate-i. e., on the Franco-Italian imperial policy in general and the Roman quest tion in especial. Argument was already exe hausted on these topics, and the reactionists the Legislature presented little novelty of fact in